

# THE BIG STONE POST.

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## The Election.

The result of the election shows great democratic gains. True, it is an off year, but there is still a significance in the returns. The only question is, will the leaders of the respective parties interpret them aright. Heretofore the democrats have learned nothing from their victories. The ground swell of 1874 gave them an enormous majority in Congress; but they soon drifted under the leadership of the cranks and blatherskites and their victories were barren of results. Like Dead Sea apples, they turned to ashes on the lips. When Carlisle was first elected speaker we had a majority of over seventy. When he was re-elected, to thirteen. Then it was wiped out.

Neither Mr. Carlisle nor the other leaders had the sagacity to understand the real issues which brought them victory, or the real issues which subsequently brought them defeat. By the appointment of a number of theorists of small capacity and large mouths as chairmen of the committees, he alienated the substantial business elements of the country from the democratic party; and these elements soon resented the attacks that were made upon them and proceeded to protect themselves from the perils which threatened them. The most dangerous element that rose to power when the democrats came in, was the free-traders. Cleveland at first steered clear of them; then he went over to them body and soul. Had he kept them down he would have been re-elected, as Monroe was, almost without serious opposition. He had a splendid opportunity to destroy the republican party—not to leave a greasy spot of it. But in an evil hour, he allowed himself to be put up as a mouthpiece and a tool. His defeat became from that moment inevitable. In came the republicans with a sectional yell and a red-mouthed whoop. Not satisfied with keeping the issue on which they had triumphed to the front, they must endorse the most rancorous partisan legislation and precipitate the Force bill and the pension robbery upon us.

Now they have it in the neck. The lesson is clear. The country will have neither free trade nor force bills; but the parties will slip in and out, like two shuttlecocks, until one party or the other learns wisdom enough to eliminate unpopular issues from its platform—issues that have been over and over repudiated by the masses—and adopt the popular ones.

Which party will learn that lesson first? Upon that question depends the permanent ascendancy of the one or the other. We shall see; and may God and the people always be on the side of the right.

## We Mean Business.

The Commercial Club has been organized, its committees appointed, and it is going at its work with a will. The gentlemen who compose it, most of them young and active, and all of them intelligent and enterprising, are full of zeal in its behalf and in behalf of the purposes for which it has been formed.

The situation presents new and interesting conditions. Here is a compact body of determined men, who propose to act together for a common purpose. They are going to do the things which have been left undone. They are going to spare no pains, no money, no energy, to make the resources of this section known to the world and to win for Big Stone Gap the position to which its unparalleled natural advantages entitle it.

Committees have been appointed to secure and aid every industry. There is a committee on reception, who will take charge of visitors when they arrive and show them what we have; there is a committee on minerals, a committee for each department of manufacture, a committee on grievances, and a committee on advertising. The entire field has been covered.

Now each committee and each individual on it are expected to do their full duty, and there is no reason to believe those who have received these appointments will disappoint these expectations. The character of the men who compose the committees furnishes a guarantee that they will perform the duties assigned them, and perform them ably and effectively. They will take pride in their work; they will thoroughly study and inform themselves in regard to their special duties, and they will be able to give prompt information to all comers.

The movement is full of promise. The only doubt arises as to whether those who are not here, but who have large interests at stake as those who have undertaken this work, will aid the organization in every way, and especially in a material way. There are long-nosed but short-sighted persons in every department of industry. They can scent out a good thing at long range, but are sometimes too niggardly and parsimonious to reap the full benefits of their discernment. They will hold on, pluck the game and wait for some one else to open it up. They

will clog every movement by their meanness and lack of liberality. They thereby discourage the efforts of others and hold back to reap the advantages of other people's public spirit and enterprise. They are drones and dead weights.

But all of them may as well learn first as last that the Commercial Club expects every man to do his duty; and if any fail, the stigma will be indelibly fixed upon them. They must put up their part, if they cannot do their part of the hard work before us. They can certainly help with the cash; and it is the cash, or something substantial in its stead, that we now want. The hard, untiring work will fall chiefly upon those who are on the field; and among these there is no disposition to shirk a fair assessment in addition to their services. But outsiders should come to the scratch, and much depends on the promptness of their coming. We are here, bearing the brunt of battle; and if they fail to render all reasonable aid they will deservedly excite odium and hate.

## A Peril to the Nation.

There are two dangers which beset the republic of the United States, and on one or the other, at some day, the fabric will fall and break. The first is the corruption of voters by bribery and the other is the recklessness of party spirit.

It is appalling to observe how rapidly the first danger has been precipitated within the past few years; and for this the republican party is greatly responsible. It recklessly and for a purely partisan purpose, conferred on an ignorant and irresponsible class the sacred right of suffrage—a class not in the least prepared to exercise such an important privilege. The result was that their votes were, in a great measure, on the market; they were bought; and the buying of them familiarized the people with the evil until it has year by year become more tolerated by public sentiment. The buying of one class of voters made it apparently necessary to buy another class in order to offset the first purchase; and this has gone on until the purchasable element has increased to an alarming extent.

At a recent election in Louisville, Kentucky, a number of young voters, men of good family connections and business standing, deliberately sold their suffrages to the highest bidder—one being the son of a State Senator. Indeed individuals worth several thousand dollars, sold their votes without shame, while others with fortunes rated at from fifty to a hundred thousand and even more, sold their influence.

These conditions would not be so alarming were they not the same that prevailed in Rome just previous to the downfall of that mighty empire. When Julius Caesar left the city to take charge of the army in Gaul, he owed over \$3,000,000, his debts being chiefly incurred by election expenses. Other politicians of the time were not less dissolute; and matters went on until the empire was put up and sold at auction by the Praetorian Guards, who were supposed to be its special guardians and who proceeded to get drunk on the proceeds.

We are fast coming to the same condition since the majorities in Congress are elected by money, and even the presidency virtually goes to the highest bidder. There is hardly an elective office under either the Federal or State government, that is not won or lost, directly or indirectly, by the influence of money.

Where is all this to end? When is it to end? The evil cannot continue to increase as it has done within the past ten or twenty years without resulting in the wholesale debauching of the moral sentiment of the nation, and the overthrow and ruin of its institutions.

Excessive party spirit is a danger of another kind, and every American youth should be required to read Washington's farewell address once a year.

## Couging Elsewhere.

The people of Middlesboro and Pineville are kicking vigorously against the exactions of the express companies. These organizations seem banded together to take every mean advantage of the new towns. Owing to defective railroad transportation the merchants and other business men must rely in a measure upon this means of getting their goods promptly; and though their service is unsatisfactory, being characterized by delays and annoyances that would not be tolerated in older cities, they gorge their patrons without mercy or remorse. It is to be hoped the matter will come up before the Legislatures of the various States in which these new towns are springing up. Instances of the most outrageous imposition can easily be collected without limit almost, and made the basis of legislative action. This is a practical matter to which candidates for the Legislature should give their attention. A remedy for these wrongs, it matters little how severe, would be popular with all classes of the people.

## Murder in Middlesboro.

The citizens of Middlesboro will have to adopt some plan to enforce the law, just as the brave young men of Big Stone Gap did and are doing. Murders are committed in the town or vicinity every week and the guilty parties are rarely even arrested.

This week young Norris Watts, son of a wealthy Englishman, who is building furnaces at Middlesboro, was shot while hunting, for no offense whatever. It is hoped he will recover but the wound is a dangerous one, the ball passing through his body.

The citizens of the town cannot too soon organize for their protection. These outrages must greatly injure the place, and unless proper steps are taken to rescue it, the toughs will have undisputed sway. There are almost nightly fights and cutting affairs, and the officers of the law seem unable to bring the offenders to justice.

The situation was almost as bad here before the citizens organized their volunteer police force and Big Stone Gap soon became the most orderly city in the State. The way to put down violence is to enforce the law.

osition and the republicans have been taught a lesson on the last. Now in selecting issues for the approaching presidential campaign, we shall see which party has learnt its lesson better.

Now that the election is over let us all get down to business. Commercial Clubs are more important factors in the prosperity and happiness of a people than campaign clubs. The former aid you in your business; the latter take you from your business, distract your attention and cost you money which you can never get back. Let politicians rant and tear their shirts if they will; but business men, while they should vote to a man and vote intelligently, should keep cool and with an eye fixed on their business interests.

Reed and McKinley did it with their little force bill.

## Black Walnut.

Several articles have appeared in the Post relative to the sale at high figures of a few walnut trees. These notices have attracted much attention from the press. They have been copied far and near. It is evident that the days of walnut timber are numbered. Nearly all the fine walnut trees still remaining in our country can be found right in our midst, namely in Southwest Virginia and Southeastern Kentucky. In the cores of the Big and Little Black Mountains this timber is, however, no longer held by the owners of the land, but by companies, of which the New York & Southern Lumber Company, the Hoffman Lumber Company and the Singer Manufacturing Company are the most prominent.

It is a pity to see this most valuable wood disappear from our forests, but foreigners seem willing to pay almost any price for fine walnut shipping logs, and hence the doom of this noble tree is settled. Logging operations are now being carried on by these companies with all possible speed, and large wagons can be seen daily moving toward the depot, drawn by three or four yoke of cattle, heavily laden with mammoth logs.

A photograph of the log yard has been taken by Messrs. John Delester & Co., of Cox, Lee county, Virginia, agents of the New York & Southern Lumber Company, showing the operations that are carried on there, such as squaring the logs and then loading them on the cars for their long trip to foreign countries.

## AIRY TONGUES.

Speaking of the Slems, I asked a gentleman how it happened that they became republicans. "They were very bitter democrats," said he, "but they went off after Malone on the readjuster question. Colonel Slem was a gallant officer in the Confederate army. Captain Slem, also stood high in the service. 'The Slems are smart men,' said a prominent lawyer to me. 'I was employed by Colonel Slem once to examine a very complicated contract. The other party to the contract was also a shrewd man, but I soon saw that the colonel didn't need any lawyer.'

They are mountain men, and have great influence among the people. Their children are smart. Colonel Slem has two sons at the Virginia Military Institute, and one of them is at the head of his class. His daughters are girls of both beauty and brightness. Colonel Slem has been shrewd enough to acquire some very valuable lands, and they will at no distant day make his children rich. I heard Captain Slem talking one day about his early life in the mountains. 'I was born and was raised among these people,' said he with a voice full of pathos; 'and they are my friends. I have walked these stony mountains with them, along flinty paths, barefooted, or with moccasins. I believe the policy of the republican party is good for this section and for their interests and I am a republican. The Slems are hushers in both money-making and in politics. Hospitable, kind, devoted to their friends, courageous in conviction, they have deservedly become leaders.

"Did many other old Confederate soldiers follow Malone into the republican party?" I asked a man who had followed Lee from Gettysburg to Appomattox. "Yes, a number of them. They had known Malone and been with him when something more was at stake than a mere political office. They knew he had done his duty on the field; that his division was one of the best in the service, and that it remained more compact than any other, up to the day of surrender at Appomattox. Malone's courage and capacity had something to do with their efficiency. Many of the Confederates remembered all this, and they were both to believe Malone would lead them astray for the sake of office. Besides, Malone did not start out for the republican party. He held aloof from the republican organization and from any alliance with the negro element until he felt he was driven to that alliance. Pity he ever entered into it; but those who had started with him had never learned the virtue of turning back. Make this allowance for the soldier element," said the grizzled veteran to whom I was talking, as his eyes became moist. "I did not follow Malone when I saw where he would land, but we never liked to turn back. We had been taught in the Valley, in Spotsylvania and below Richmond, not to turn back. It was this spirit and this training that carried many of the old Confederate troops into the radical party. I know they made a mistake, but I can understand how they came to make it. Civilian can't understand it. But when men have stood together in the shock of battle, have suffered sacrifices, have been stricken down on bloody fields, their common sufferings beget a spirit of comradeship and union. Believe you that if General Robert E. Lee could rise from his grave and summon us to encounter any foe that we would stop to ask questions? Malone is a very different man from Lee, but he is following what I'm driving at. We get in the habit of following those whom we trusted, and it was hard to get out of it—that's all; and the deep lines in the old soldier's face seemed deeper still as the expression of his features grew sterner and more fixed.

The "Angels" has been sold again. This time it has brought seven hundred and fifty thousand francs. It is curious how this painting has increased in value. When Millet finished it he was a poor artist, and tried to sell it for three thousand francs; but the purchasers jewed him down and obtained the treasure for eighteen hundred francs. It was sold subsequently several times for five or ten thousand francs. When it was recently sold in Paris at auction it was purchased by the American Art Association for five hundred and fifty-three thousand francs, but it has been repurchased by the French and will be kept in Paris. The painting is a remarkable production. Though simple in design, representing a peasant scene, its coloring is so delicate, and the expression of the faces so exquisite, that it will take its place among the most classic productions of modern art. It is only as large as a bureau mirror.

Mr. Beckford's lectures on English literature, or rather, on English authors, are attracting much attention and are well attended. They afford an exceptional opportunity for young ladies, and young gentlemen, too, to cultivate their taste for literature; to hear very interesting dissertations from a student, and one whose views on such matters carry with them value and authority. It would be an excellent idea for many of the young ladies in this and ad-

joining counties to arrange to spend the winter here, and take advantage of the opportunity which is thus presented for improving their culture. There will be a number of interesting social events at the Gap, and altogether the place will be attractive to young people of both sexes. There are rumors of weddings in the air, but they are not sufficiently distinct and authoritative to warrant publication.

Society at Big Stone Gap will be enlivened this winter by many important additions. Mr. Will McDowell has returned, and brings Mrs. McDowell with him. They will occupy a cozy cottage on Shawnee avenue, and it is likely that Mrs. McDowell, who is a daughter of Bishop Dudley, of Kentucky, will have some of her lady friends to visit her during the season.

Mr. W. E. Addison, who returned with his bride during the week, occupies apartments at the Interment.

Mr. J. K. Taggart has his family here, which consists of Mrs. Taggart and several very pretty children.

Mrs. Colonel Slem is also thinking of spending the winter here with two of her daughters, one to attend school, and the other to attend Mr. Beckford's lectures, and who will play bridge with the hearts of the young beaux of Big Stone Gap.

The young ladies of the mountain region should pay more attention to their complexions. The atmosphere is pure and healthy, and their complexions would be exquisite if they would devote more time and intelligent application to their toilettes. They should bathe their faces in warm, not cold water, at least twice a day—certainly when they rise in the morning and before retiring at night. After this warm bath apply a little bay rum or lavender water, with a few drops of glycerine. The best soap should be used and the best quality of bay rum. Florida water may also be used. Of course, no rouge should be applied, as it roughens the skin and destroys its fine texture. It is, besides, a very coarse practice. Exercise should be taken in the open air, but the face should not be exposed to severe cold. A light veil affords an excellent protection when the ride or walk is taken in cold weather.

A great help to the complexion is a moist atmosphere; and there is a deal of moisture in the atmosphere of this section. Moist air is marked in its effects in countries where moisture abounds, such as Ireland, Scotland and England. Even the shop girls of those countries have the most beautiful complexions. Burns gives an accurate description of their cheeks when he describes them as looking "like lilies dipped in wine."

Then care should be taken with the hair. It should be washed once every week and brushed as often as possible. "The hair is the chief ornament of woman," says an inspired writer. Frequent brushing makes it soft and silky. No oil should be applied, as the natural oil is amply sufficient.

"The Post could not have done more popular thing than attack the railroad and the express company," said a number of gentlemen who called at this office. "They have gonged us without mercy, and the subsidiaries, even down to the smallest official, seemed to think the community had no rights and no redress." They cited a number of instances where the subsidiaries of the railroad had treated their grievances with the most scornful indifference. General Bates, however, seems to have tried from the beginning to do his best, and he has recently appointed a new agent at this point, from whom much better results are expected. He has found it difficult to secure the services of trained men, as there is now such a demand for them on all the Southern railroads.

Persons who have not traveled through the country southwest of Big Stone Gap have little idea of the rich valleys and fine agricultural and timber lands in that district. Lee Valley, through which the L. & N. R. R. will soon be running, is a fertile section, producing fine blue grass and excellent crops. The farm houses show the thrift of the people. They are far in advance of the farmers in other directions. Their cattle are fat, their gardens cultivated, and the entire people seem better educated and socially advanced beyond the inhabitants of many other mountain regions. Yet these people and their ancestors have not lived within seventy-five or a hundred miles of a railroad until recently. One can but think of their isolation and how they have advanced in spite of it. They have the stuff in them that will render them strong some day alike in the political, industrial and social world.

## Ready to Begin Work.

Mr. C. T. Berry, of Boston, who will superintend the construction of the Southwest Iron Works, is now ready to begin. The main building will be 1,200 feet long and 150 feet wide. There will be a number of other buildings. A large force will be put to work at once on the foundations. It will not be long until some of the big guns for our navy will be made here in Middlesboro.

## Roanoke's New Road.

Roanoke, Va., Nov. 6.—An early hour yesterday morning, quite an enthusiastic crowd assembled in southeast Roanoke to witness the commencement of work on this end of the Roanoke and Southern railroad. The signal was given and Hon. Henry S. Trout, who stood with a pick in hand and his face all aglow with enthusiasm, stepped forward and with quick strokes soon busied a good portion of mother earth. Strapping aside, Colonel Eells, sprang forward with a shovel in hand, which he wielded with the power and dexterity of a veteran in digging the first dirt at this end of the Roanoke and Southern Railroad.

## A Big Sale.

Mr. O. W. Davis, president of the West End Land Company, has sold its addition of sixty-five acres to an Eastern syndicate for \$120,000. Mr. Arthur and others of the American Association said to be in the deal. This is an important sale, and a number of people who have been holding off from purchasing in that place are now very anxious to get in.

Now look out for great activity in the West End. The big South Boston Iron Works will be in that neighborhood.

## Fig Iron Market.

Chicago, Nov. 6.—The past week has shown no decided tendency either up or down, and while there has been a slight lower range of prices shortly, there seems to be nothing added to warrant a change. Consumption continues heavy, and while not very large business is doing, there is a steady flow of moderate sized orders. Southern iron is in good demand, especially soft and silvery grades. Lake Superior charcoal continues quiet, but indications point to heavy buying in the near future.

## St. Louis.

St. Louis, Nov. 6.—The condition of the market is practically the same as last week. Considerable business is being done and consumption continues large.

## Big Coke Strike.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Nov. 6.—A special from Scotts-dale, Pa., says that ten thousand men, employees of the Frick Coke Company, will lay down their tools Wednesday morning for the reinstatement of Andrew Verosolic, a discharged tip-top coke-works committeeman. A long and bitter struggle is anticipated. The Knights-of-Labor officials openly declared their intention tonight to carry the strike to every plant in the region should it be necessary to inaugurate a struggle at the Frick plant Wednesday.

## New Railroad.

Winston, N. C., Nov. 5.—The Danbury Reporter of yesterday says that it is a fixed fact that the Roanoke and Southern will build a branch road to that town, the capital of Stokes county, which is rich in minerals. It is not known from what point the line will be extended, but it is thought it will be from Walnut Cove. The same paper says that the capitalists are examining different properties near there, and have found fine specimens of iron and manganese.

## MARSHALL AT HOME.

Interesting Account of the Great Jurist in His Private Family.

HE WAS TENDER AND TRUE.

(Correspondence of the Post.)

RICHMOND, VA., November 4.—Chief-justice Marshall was as noted for his simplicity of character, his modesty, and his staidness of manner, as for his ability and legal learning. It is not designed here to sketch his public career; that is a part of the history of the country. The purpose of this paper is less ambitious, being to present some reminiscences of him as a man, and to glance at his home life and his private habits and tastes.

He was a devoted husband, and exhibited toward his wife, Mary Willis Ambler, the most chivalrous tenderness and delicacy throughout their married life. They were married January 3, 1783. She was in her seventeenth year and he in his twenty-eighth. Their union lasted forty-eight years. During that whole period their home was in Richmond. For many years Mrs. Marshall led the life of a recluse. Her health was extremely delicate, and she suffered from excessive nervousness. Noises of all kinds affected her so painfully that she endeavored as far as possible to protect herself against them. The inmates walked as softly as possible. All the inmates walked as softly as possible. The comfort of others, that all near her endeavored to promote her comfort and to avoid doing anything that would cause her annoyance. It was her husband's habit to slip off his shoes as soon as he entered the door of his house and to walk as lightly as possible. His voice naturally soft, grew even gentler when in her presence. The house in which he lived, on the corner of Marshall and Ninth streets, is still standing. His office was near the house, and within the same enclosure. It was taken down some years ago, and no vestige of it remains. In that office the Chief-justice, or "Judge Marshall," as he was universally called, spent much of his time, day and night, when not in attendance on the Supreme Court. There was his library, and his studies were pursued. His wife's health was such that she received no visitors, except her most intimate friends and relations. Her love of quiet was so well known that she was rarely intruded upon. At a certain hour every good day, and when well enough, she rode out for fresh air and exercise. When the carriage drove up to the front of the house, the Chief-justice's office door was sure to open and his tall form issue from it. He proceeded to the house where he joined her and escorted her to the carriage. Frequent brushing makes it soft and silky. No oil should be applied, as the natural oil is amply sufficient.

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chanan's spring, and buildings have sprung up all around it. A few only of the old trees now remain. The city owns the spring lot, which will doubtless, at some future period be converted into a park.

It has been said that Judge Marshall was regarded by old and young with affectionate reverence. But there was one boy who was noted for his mischievous disposition and his total want of reverence. That boy was once going through "Fisher's old field," as a vacant lot near Judge Marshall's residence was called. He had in his hand a gun loaded with bird-shot, and seeing the Judge some distance in advance of him, what should he do but raise the gun and fire at the venerable figure before him. As good luck had it, no harm was done. This mischievous urchin ran off and afterwards told some of his companions about the affair, saying that the old Judge's back presented so fair a mark he could not resist the temptation to fire at it.

A young friend or connection with whom the Judge frequently talked and whose quaint sayings amused him, met him on an anniversary of his birth, and offering his congratulations, said: "May you live a hundred years, Judge." The Judge responded quickly: "God forbid, God forbid that I should."

There was in those days an old gentleman named Shepherd who kept a saddler's shop on Main street, nearly opposite to the famous old Eagle Tavern. He was much respected, and was noted for his strong common sense. His originality gained him quite a reputation, and many of the leading gentlemen of the city were in the habit of visiting at his shop to enjoy his conversation. One of the most frequent of these visitors was Judge Marshall, whom, by the way, Mr. Shepherd greatly resembled in appearance. Mr. Shepherd worked while he talked, and distinguished but simple-hearted visitor would sit and interchange ideas and opinions with him in the most social and companionable manner.

Mrs. Marshall died December 25, 1831. The inscription on her tomb (written by herself), after giving the date of her birth and death, thus concludes: "This stone is erected to her memory by him who best knows her worth, and most deprecates her loss." He survived his wife about three and a half years, dying at 6, 1835. His will contained a beautiful tribute to his wife, and expressed in glowing language his admiration for the female sex.

How a man who made so great a figure in life, and was so honored and flattered, could have so entirely preserved his simplicity of character, it would seem that to excite surprise. It would seem that nothing could spoil him. He was unaffected at the close as he was at the commencement of his great career. During that career he filled many places of honor and trust, and declined many others. He was repeatedly a member of the Virginia Legislature, he was Councillor of State, a member of the convention which ratified the Federal Constitution, a representative in Congress, Envoy Extraordinary to France, Secretary of War, Secretary of State, and for more than thirty-four years Chief-justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. He was also a member of the memorable Virginia Constitutional Convention of 1776-77. In the public eye he was great, pure and patriotic. John Marshall held the first rank among them, and he attained it by the mere force of his intellect and character. His monument and the inscription on it are plain and modest. His virtues, talents, and learning, are not set forth, nor is any mention made of the high official positions filled by him. It simply records the birth, marriage, and death of "John Marshall." C. M. S.

## A Tin-Plate Illustration.

(Louisville Commercial.)

An intelligent and well informed correspondent of the Commercial in a communication published on Monday, made a quotation from a speech of Thiers in the French Senate in which the following sentence occurred: "The English have immense advantage, great capital, enormous commercial machines in the greatest numbers, and have the cheapness that results from an immense production." It is the "cheapness" resulting from an immense production" which our theoretical free-traders do not make allowance for, though it is just what enables British manufacturers to crush out any competition not protected by a tariff. Any manufacturer knows that while the cost per single article of making one hundred of a given article is much larger, the cost per article of making one hundred thousand of the same given article is a comparative trifle. A British manufacturer can well afford to make fifty thousand and sell them at home at a fair profit, and then sell the rest abroad at the actual cost of production and even at a small loss.

That has been practically illustrated in the history of the tin-plate industry. In 1874 tin-plate was sold at a monopoly in British hands for \$12 a box. That price induced American manufacturers to begin making it. By 1876 their competition induced the British manufacturers to put down the price to \$4.50 a box, and our American makers, unable to compete with them, closed their mills. The British manufacturers, relieved from competition, at once advanced their price, and by 1879 tin plate had risen to \$9 and \$10 per box. American manufacturers again started up, and the British lowered their prices until tin plate was \$4 a box, and announced, through their agents, that they would sell American buyers tin plate at twenty-five cents a box less than any American maker would sell it. This stopped American production again. We bought of British makers, in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889, tin plate to the amount of over \$21,000,000. The Mills bill proposed to abandon the contest for this immense business, which would afford employment to 70,000 men, through the abundance of raw material for carrying it out, and to put tin on the free list. The McKinley bill proposes to increase the revenue duty of one cent a pound, which the failure of the Mills bill left in force, to a protective duty of two cents a pound, so that this \$21,000,000 annually shall be spent among our own people.

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